For New York and Its Vicinity:

Light snow: east winds,

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THE DIPLOMATS ARE BUSY.

PRANCE GAINS MORE THAN SHE CLAIMED IN THE ORIENT.

England Amazingly Generous at the Expease of Poor Slam-Europe Asks What Price England Is Receiving for This Generosity-A Report that She Has Settled All Her Differences with France. Including the Egyptian Question - The Becisive Voice Will Be Russin's When She Speaks-The Clever Boer President May Outwit the English Diplomats-Nobody Belleves the Flying Squadron Is Soing to Bermuda - Two Important Statements Bearing on the Venezuela Question - The King of Belgium Tells Why England Is Hated by All Nations,

Special Cable Despatch to The Sus.

LONDON, Jan. 18.- It is apparently a moment of absolute calm in European affairs. It is an aspect which deceives nobody except the most superficial observers. There is abundant reason for believing that events are actually taking place in the diplomatic world which are of the first magnitude. They involve, probably, the whole political future of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The only outward sign of these events thus far disclosed is the settlement of the longpending Stamese dispute between England and France. The terms of this settlement have caused great astonishment, but the surprise might disappear if the partial disclosure of the leal was made complete

We only know thus far that France has gained all she ever claimed in Slam and Indo-China, and more. Great Britain has been amazingly generous, not at her own expense, but at the expense of helpless Siam. The integrity of that so-called independent State has been outrageously violated. Great slices of its territory, the title to which has never been questioned, are, by this deal between England and France, appropriated without so much as by your leave, Already we hear that plundered Siam is protesting against the barefaced robbery, but, as always where Great Britain is concerned, the

weak victim will protest in vain.

Now all Europe is asking the obvious question what is the price which England is receiving for this liberality at somebody else's expense. The theory which finds readiest acceptance is that England has this week completed the set-Egyptian question included. An interesting rumor has it that the settlement of the Egyptian problem will soon take the form of another invitation from England to France send a regiment and officials to Cairo for the joint occupation of Egypt. The meaning of all this, of course, will be a general Anglo-French entente provided, and the proviso is a large one, that the French people consent. But the French Government is strong enough to compel the acquiescence of its own people.

There has been a manifest desire on the part of the British public in the past few days for such an understanding or alliance, but there are no signs of a reciprocal desire across the Channel. Last week's crisis showed, on the whole, a greater disposition to side with Germany than with England in the British quarrel with the Kaiser. It is more than doubtful if parliamentary consent could be obtained in France to any friendly combination with Great Britain. This is so well understood by the Bourgeois Ministry that it is announced that the Siam settlement will not be submitted to parliament for ap-

The votes of Russia has not been heard in all the excitement and scheming of the past three weeks. That voice will be decisive of many things when it does speak, and it will be well not to tump at any conclusions about rumored Anglo-Continental alliances until the wishes of the Czar are known.

Another Cabinet council was held at Downing street this afternoon, and the foreign situation was again considered, but nothing was allowed to be made public regarding the Government's policy. Mr. Balfour, in a speech on Wednesday. plainly intimated that the Turkish question is still in a most acute stage, and the news from and slaughter, which, in ordinary times, would move the world to relentless vengeance upon the johuman flends who are seizing this moment of turmoil in Christendom to gratify their in satiable lust for cruelty. Queen Victoria's personal letter to the Sultan is an evidence of the gravity of the situation; but her interference is deprecated in diplomatic circles. It is regarded as a weak and useless measure to appeal for hu-

man sympathy where none exists. England has by no means finished with the Transvani question. The indications are that the clever Boer President will yet prove an abler diplomatist than the trained officials the British Government. He has reserved his demands on account of the recent outrage to see what England, as the offending party, will herself propose as the amende honorable. He will not demand the abrogation of British suzerainty over the Transvaal, because he con siders that nothing of the kind has existed since the convention of 1884 was signed. The Boer republic never has recognized it since that

Turning to the Venezuelan question, the news is conflicting. I to-day received two important statements bearing upon the merits of the controversy, each from a credible source and each partially neutralizing the other. The first is that, in the great research at the Foreign Office which followed the news that important data had been overlooked, there was found a mass of material which had been put aside by a former Secretary of State as of little value at a time when the dispute appeared to be dropping out of sight. According to my informant, this evidence furnishes almost decisive proof of a large portion of the British claim.

The other announcement is that Major Hume the British official who has been spending several weeks examining the original archives at Madrid, submitted his report to Lord Salispury on last Thursday. His discoveries com pletely destroy the foundation of the British claim to the Schomburgk line or to territory anywhere near it. This evidence, my informant says, was submitted by Lord Salisbury to the Cabinet to-day, and a Blue Book containing all

the facts will be issued before Parliament meets The report that the flying squadron will be ent first to Bermuda never received the slight est credence in this country. The attitude of the British Government on this and other acute questions within the next fow days will probably indicate whether the mysterious negotiations with I rance or any other power have a oreign alliance in view. If Great Britain has at last made arrangements for going into partner-hip we may expect a suddenly aggressive stand in dealing with the Sultan and one or two other matters. Indeed she has, according to today's news, indulged in one more ultimatum, delivered this time against China, and demanding the immediate opening of the West River.

The Times gives great prominence in its columns to-day to a letter signed "A Foreigner," discussing the reasons why England is hated. Its importance iles in the fact that the writer is really King Leopold of Belgium, who is visiting London, and that he arrays himself as the only champion of the British cause which has een found in Europe during the present crisis. The following shows the tenor of his Majesty's

"As one who has taken, during a half century, the keenest interest in English politics, who has always followed with great admiration the spirit of enterprise, unflinching love of liberty, and great achievements of your nation all over the world, I cannot suppress my astonishment on flading that not only Americans. Turks, and Boers, but nearly all the na-

tions of Europe and Asia, manifest great animosity toward Great Britain, and I, very nat urally, ask myself what on earth may have the reason that they all pour the vials of their

wrath upon the English. "In the first place it is envy and lealous which have made England hated and feared by her rivals in the field of competition. The sight of a relatively small nation spreading a net of colonies and possessions all over the globe. bringing forward extraordinary and salutary changes in the social and political conditions of distant wild and semi-civilized nations, and, above all, earning moral and material successes for her strennous work, could hardly have been viewed with indifference by those European nations whose awaking is of more recent date, and who do not dispose of the means and qualities which have helped you.

"Success has in all times engendered envy and animosity, and particularly if this success is the outcome of national qualities in which others are lacking. Germany, France, and Russia, in comparing their gigantic military budget with the comparatively small outlays of England for her defence, must certainly feel vexed, and still more will their respective peoples envy the British citizen who does not feel the burden of compulsory military service and still enjoys the liberty, might, and power of the greatest empire that ever existed. The Frenchman of the better class is comparatively less blind in his judgment than the others. He says: Je deteste les Anglais mais je les admire." ["I detest the English, but I admire them."]

"The Russian, like all Asiatics, is carefully hiding his feelings. He imitates the Englishman in habits and manners. He acknowledges his mental superjority. In appearance he respects him even, but the more deep-seated are his hatred and his effects to oust him in Asia. "In Germany the relation is totally different.

Since 1870 the formerly modest, quiet, and inoffensive German has decidedly fallen into the vice of self-admiration, and one has only to mention the spreading of the English language all over the globe the gigantic commercial relations of Great Britain, and the ubiquity of the union jack in all seas to rouse his anger and his dislike.

"Apart from the aforesaid enemies, England has of late estranged many of her former friends by her recently inaugurated policy in the near Whatever may be said about the socalled Armenian question, it will hardly be denied that the motives as well as the means of a diplomatic campaign against Turkey seem, to many people, inopportune and ill-chosen." There is much more on this subject, and the King of the Belgians concludes with the prophecy of many disturbances similar to last week, but final British triumph over all adversaries.

SALISBURY'S WORD TO PORTUGAL. England Will Back Portugal for All She Is Worth," He Sald.

Special Cubic Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 18. A friend of Lord Salisbury my authority for a characteristic incident happening at a critical moment in the recent embroglio. The Prime Minister was dining with half a dozen personal friends, when a despatch was handed to him containing a notification from Portugal that Germany had asked permission to send troops from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal. Lord Salisbury read it, leaned back in his chair and laughed, and then wrote on the margin of the despatch;

"England will back Portugal for all she is worth." This he sent back to the Colonial Sec retary, to be put into diplomatic language and forwarded to Lisbon.

KRUEGER'S PRISONERS.

It In Belleved the Boers Expect to Make a Rich Haul from Them. LONDON, Jan. 18.-The Cabinet will not meet

again until early in February, when the Queen's speech, to be read at the opening of Parliament. Experts in the law of the South African Re-

public concur in the belief that if the penalties for treason are enforced in full the Boer Gov-ernment will make a rich haul through the confiscation of property of those who are con-victed of that crime. Among those arrested is Lionel Phillips, who is the registered holder of Rand shares to the amount of £1,250,000. Calculations based on amount of £1,250,000. Calculations based on knowledge of the properties of the other pris-oners show that the total money value of the property liable to be confiscated is £14,000,000. The clemency shown by the Boers to Dr. Jame-son and the other raiders is suspected to cover their intention to keep their grip on the better

The fortune of Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Prime The fortune of Cecil Rhodes, the ex-Prime Minister of Cape Colony, is estimated at £7,000,000. Hesides coming to England to defend the interests of the British South Africa Company, in which he is the ruling spirit, and of Dr. Jameson, Mr. Rhodes is concerned in a project for the purchase from Portugal of Delagoa Bay, East Africa, by an English syndicate.

Portugal will be tempted by an offer of £12,000,000. In the mean time the hand of the British Government, which cannot now be seen in the deal, will be disclosed if Portugal consents to dispose of the territory in question.

GERMANY AND THE TRANSVAAL

Speeches at the Colonial Society on Ger-BERLIN, Jan. 18 .- The meeting of the Colonial

Society which was held here on Thursday proved to have been of the highest importance in view of the attitude assumed by Germany in regard to the Transynai. Duce Albert of Mcck-lenburg-Schwerin presided. Among those in attendance were Prince Aren-

Among those in attendance were Prince Arenberg, an ardent Centrist: Dr. Hammacher, the National Liberal leader in the Reichstag; ex-Minister Hoffman, and a number of prominent members of the Reichstag.

Declarations that questions affecting South Africa were of strong practical interest in Germany, and that the future of South Africa depended upon whether it should become the "United States of Africa," mainly of German or of English composition, were loudly cheered. Br. Merensky, who for many years has been a missionary in the Transvaal, was cheered to the echo when he said that Germany was filled with joy at the victory of the Boers, and that the people sunported the Emperor and the Government in backing up the Transvaal Republic, He hoped for everything that was beneficial from German union in the Transvaal, as upon that depended the solution of the question whether South Africa would take a German character or whether it would become another Yankee or English State.

NO INDEMNITY TO THE BOERS. London Lawyers Cite the Fenian Raid Into

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The law papers here adduce the treatment accorded the prisoners taken during the Fenian raid into Canada as a precedent for the treatment of Dr. Jameson and his com-panions in the Transyaal raid.

They say that the prisoners ought to be tried by the ordinary courts of England. As no in-demnity was demanded from the United States because of the Fenian raid, so no indemnity should be paid to the Transyaal.

THE KAISER'S MOTHER.

She Says He Has the Friendliest Feeling

BERLIN, Jan. 18 .- It is reported in court cir. cles that Empress Frederick of Germany mother of Empress Frederick of Germany, mother of Emprero William, the Prince of Wales, and Queen Victoria have exchanged a number of communications relative to the Emperor's message to Fresident Kriger of the South African Republic. It is said that Empress Frederick explained that Emperor William entertained the friendliest feeling for England.

MR. HAMMOND IN PRISON. If Is Well Treated, but In Likely to Stay

in Jall a Long Time.

PRETORIA, Jan. 18.-Mr. Hammond, the American mining expert, is well and is being well treated. He is likely to receive sentence of several years' imprisonment.

Champagne Imports in 1893. According to Customs Statistics O. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry aggregate 70,049 cases, or 45,125 cases more than of any other brand.

By chemical analysis of Prof. B. Ogden Doremus, G. H. Summ & Co.'s Extra Dry is the purest and most

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.

FURTHER MARVELS OF PROF. ROUTGEN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

The Strange Medium That Produces Images of Objects on a Photograph Plate Is Not Light, Whatever It Is-A Successful Exhibition of It in London-Merciless Lampooning of the New Poet Laurente-Miss Birdle Sutherland Wants \$100,000 for Her Blighted Affections-The Earl of Lonsdale's Overstrained Nerves Get Him Into Trouble-The Buke of York's Little Son to Be Christened St. Fellx. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The marvels of Prof. Routgen's new photography are even greater than those which I have described in recent despatches. All the Professor's experiments have been successfully repeated in London this week, and many of them were shown at the meeting of the Camera Club on Thursday. It proves that the strange medium which produces images of hidden objects on a photograph plate is not light at all. It is equally incorrect to describe it as electricity. It is some force or influence produced by Crooke's tube when excited in a peculiar manner, but it is not the visible light or glow which comes from the tube. That visible light has the same qualities as an ordinary light. The invisible new medium has not the same qualities. For instance, it will not penetrate clear glass. It will penetrate ground glass, though more feebly than wood and other organic matter. Aluminum is far more transparent than glass. Even

copper is less opaque than glass. Mr. Swinton, the well known electrical engineer, showed a large collection of these strange photographs which had been taken to the Camera Club. He employed a balf horse power electric current, and passing it through an induction coil, loaded ten Leyden jars. The discharge from them was passed through a second induction coil by a secondary system by which Crooke's tube was excited. He said that he had only succeeded in this way and had falled with Crooke's tubes excited by an ordinary induction coll.

He showed pictures of the skeleton of a living human hand, a purse containing coins in which only the coins and the metal clasp of the purse were reproduced, and other objects. The method of precedure was simply to place

the object to be photographed between Crooke's tube and the usual wooden case containing the sensitive plate in which the negative is placed when carried to and from the camera. The slide is not removed, and an exposure of from four to twenty minutes is required.

Almost anybody in England except the Poet Laurente would have been cast into the depths of disgust or despair by the reception given to his verses, "Jameson's Ride," by the scoffing public. They are derided on all sides, both for their sentiment and as verst. Parodies of the unfortunate ballad abound in the press. Burglars and other members of the criminal classes contribute heroic stanzas lauding their respective forms of lawlessness, and call upon Mr. Austin to immortalize other illicit heroism besides Jameson's. The concluding stanza of one of Truth's parodies best sums up the public

If your poem had turned out a good one And worthy your new-twined i In loyalty's name how could one Have hatted your attempt with praise? But as it has proved such a blunder,
And no ciyle and no tacte has got,
We can only this query thunder,

Oh, why did you write such rot? The action for breach of promise of marriage brought by the Galety Theatre girl, Birdie Sutherland, against the Hon. Dudley Majoribanks, eldest son of Lord Tweedmouth, will come before the High Court of Justice within a couple of weeks. It is learned that the lady appraises her injured feelings and blighted hopes of a Baroness's coronet at the high figure of \$100 .-000, and that only this week she positively re fused to settle the matter out of court at \$15,-000. The poor young man does not now deny that his verbal promise of marriage was coufirmed in writing, but will plead that it was rescinded by mutual consent. It is not likely that he will go on the witness stand, but should he unwisely do so the fun afforded to outsiders

will be immense. Lord Tweedmouth's friends say he has behaved very well in the matter. He offered, if Birdle would agree to a postponement of the marriage for two years, to raise no further objection to the match if both were of the same mind at the end of that period. But the lady, confident of her influence over dear Dudley. scornfully declined all compromise. Then his Lordship packed the smitten youth off to Canada with his mother, and notified Miss Sutherland that the match was off. She capled to Dudley to know if he was privy to such conduct, and he replied in the affirmative, adding by letter that he still loved his own Birdie.

Earl Lonsdale is apparently suffering from a ad attack of nerves, the reaction, so it is said, from the strain of entertaining the Prince of Wales at Lowther Castle. There is even talk of the noble Lord appearing in a law court as defendant in an action for slander. The trouble arose at the last meeting of the Quorn hunt, a amous pack of foxhounds in North England. There was a big gathering of robility and gentry. n fact, the crowd was altogether too big for enjoyable sport, and the people were ill-mannered

This acting on Lord Lonsdale's already worried nerves, caused him to use abusive language with somewhat remarkable freedom, and when in the midst of it all some of the sportsmen committed the unpardonable sin among fox hunters of overriding the hounds, his Lordship behaved like a madman and was with some difficulty reatrained from laying about him with his hunting crop. The affair culminated in a violent altercation with another noble sportsman and exnaster of the hounds, and it is out of this that an action at law is likely to come unless the l'rince of Wales acts the part of peacemaker, a rôle to which he is not unaccustomed.

A proposal has been made to burden the Duke of York's latestson with the name of St. Felix, or no better reason than that he was born near the church dedicated to that saint in Norfolk. the church dedicated to that saint in Norfolk. The Prince of Wales is about to rebuild at his own expense this ancient church, which tradition assigns as the first Christian place of worship in this country, and the idea is to associate his little grandson forever with the plous work. The bady will be christened in the Chapter The bady will be christened in the Chapter Hoyal, St. James's. The Queen has promised to be present, and the affair will be one of the events of the London season, which does not events of the London season, which does not give much promise so far of being particularly heriliant.

MORTON IN IN TO STAY.

He Will Be a Candidate l'atil Be Sees that He Cannot Win. ALBANY, Jan. 18.-Gov. Morton's attention was called to-day to a report from Chicago that the Reed managers there were saying that Morton was merely an ornamental candidate, and ton was merely an ornamental candidate, and that practically all of his strength would go to Reed after the first ballot.

"That's a good enough Morgan till after election," said the Governor with a smile. "The managers of a candidate's beom have got to keep saying something and noing something, and it is not to be expected that they will let the other fellow alone."

It is difficult for any one here to understand how the opinion, which the friends of the other candidates are constantly trying to dissenting.

how the opinion, which the friends of the other candidates are constantly trying to disseminate, that Gov. Morton is not in the fight "for keeps," can be held by any well-informed persons. If the Governor knows anything about it, and if Mr. Platt and the other New York leaders know anything about it, Mr. Morton will be voted for in the Convention until he is nominated, or until he sees that he cannot win and releases the dele-gates.

BROKER CHAPMAN GUILTY. Held to Be in Contempt for Refusing to Tes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.-The jury in the case of the recalcitrant Sugar witness. Broker El. verton R. Chapman of New York, returned into court at 12:25 o'clock to-day with a verdict of

guilty. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the jury filed into court after being locked up twenty-two hours, and the foreman asked the Court if the testimony of Chanman to the effect that he had refused to answer the speeffect that he had refused to answer the spe-cific questions propounded by the Senate com-mittee was to be considered as an admission of fact. The Court responded in the affirmative. The jury again retired, and in a few minutes returned to the court room and announced their verdict as guilty.

Judge Dittenhoefer, of counsel for Chap-man, says the second instruction to the jury removed the last remnant of the question of fact left by the first instructions by the Court, and was tantamount to instructing for con-viction.

and was tantamount to instructing for conviction.

The counsel for the defence made motions for a new trial and for an arrest of judgment. The District Attorney said that he desired to proceed at once with the cases of the other men under similar indictments, but Jude Cole said he wished the Court of Appeals to pass upon the Chapman case before the other cases were tried. He said he had replied to the question of the jury as he did for the purpose of getting a verdict without much deliberation. It was not certain that he would refuse to grant a new trial, but if he did do so it would be wise to await an opinion from the Court of Appeals before proceeding with the other cases. They might be set for trial during the first week of March, although there was no certainty of them being heard at that time. Mr. Chapman was then released on \$1,000 bail pending the further action of the court. The motions for new trial and arrest of judgment will probably be argued next Saturday.

Mr. Everton R. Chapman of the Stock Execution.

will probably be argued next Saturday.

Mr. Everton R. Chapman of the Stock Exchange firm of Moore & Schley, 80 Broadway, was summoned before the Senate Investigating Committee to testify in relation to the rumored speculations of certain Senators conducted through the office of his firm. The investigation was conducted shortly after the passage of the Gorman and Wilson Tariif bill, and was instigated by reason of the popular elamor and of more or less defialte rumors that members of the Serate had been influenced, either through bribery or speculation in the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, to refuse to accept the free sigar schedules contained in the Tariif bill as it came from the lower House. Mr. Thapman refused to testify as to the business accounts with his firm, and in consequence was held in contempt of the Senate, and was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia.

GOLD FOR THE GOVERNMENT. Ex-Congressman Coomba's Suggestion to

Becretary Carlisle. Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs. Prest-Brooklyn, yesterday sent this note to Secretary

"DEAR SIR: We are subscribers to the popular loan, and have accumulated gold to be used in payment for the same. "We are willing to deposit this gold in the

Treasury for the use of the Government and receive a receipt therefor, specifying that, in case ceive a receipt therefor, specifying that, in case none of the bonds be awarded to us, the gold shall be returned out of the proceeds of that which is received from the successful bidders.

"We think that many other banking institutions would be willing to do the same thing, and in that way, without loss to themselves, assist the Treasury in the interim in maintaining its gold reserve. Awaiting your reply, we remain, yours sincerely,

gold reserve. Awaiting your reply, we remain, yours sincerely.

"The Manufacturers' Trust Co.

"William J. Coombs, President."

Mr. Coombs said:

"All over the country people are accumulating gold with which to buy the new issue of bonds. They are drawing it from the United States Treasury for that purpose, and the result may be that the reserve will be reduced to the danger point. We have no doubt that other banking institutions will be willing, as we are, ogive the Government the use of their accumulated gold until Feb. 5. I made this suggestion to Secretary Carlisle when I was in Washington the other day, and he said he would give it his consideration."

consideration."
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—Volney T. Maloti, the President of the Indiana National Bank, said to-day that his bank would take \$500,000 of the new Government gold bonds and that inquiries representing millions were coming in from all parts of the State. Other Indianapolis banks will probably follow with large subscriptions to the loan.

ALASKA'S GOLD DEPOSITS.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18,-W. M. Ebner, a nine owner of Juneau, who precipitated the Alaska boundary dispute, came to Scattle ves. | Hines' health. Judge Hines was once a laterday on the City of Topeka. Speaking of the mining outlook, he said:

"Without receiving practically anything in return. Alaska last year added about \$4,000,000 to the wealth of its recope, and gave just that much to the circulating medium in gold. At Cook's Inlet and interior Alaska it is nearly all placer gold. Quartz deposits are numerous, and I predict that southwestern Alaska will soon be producing more gold than any other mining district in the world. There are excellent quartz prospects on the Prince of Wales and Admirally islands, and these conditions are reproduced to a greater or less extent on the coast mainland. No quartz mines are known to exist any great distance from the coast." "Without receiving practically anything in

BLACKLIST OF SALOONS To Be Sent to the Police w th Notice that

the Licenses Are Vold. Julius M. Mayer, counsel to the Excise Board, submitted an opinion to the Commissioners vesterday in which he says that saloon licenses held by persons who did not hold them prior to April. 1892, for saloons withte 200 feet of churches or schools, are void and of no effect. He says that no affirmative action

no effect. He says that no affirmative action can be taken by the leard other than to notify the victius and the police. Persons who held ilcrases prior to the amendment of the law and have since parted with them cannot, in Mr. Mayer's opinion, now secure new licenses for the same places.

The Excise Board discussed the opinion at an executive session, and President Murray and Commissioner Woodman decided to act upon it. Commissioner Harburger voted against it. The Board instructed Secretary Coyle to make up for the police a list of the seloons affected, and to send notice to close to the licensers.

Commissioner Harburger has prepared an enabling act which will be presented to the Legislature on Monday by Assemblyman Leuis Bayidson. If it becomes haw it will allow persons who now nold licenses within the dimit to retain them whether they got them by transfer or not.

Frederick B. Hou c. counsel to the Central Association of Liquor De lers, has drafted a bill intended for an amendment to the Balnes Excise bill which will make the 200 feet prohi-bition apply only to new saloons, not new li-

A LITTLE BUNCO GAME.

It Cost Kenffe Some Money, but Did Not Stop His Trip to Europe.

Henry Keaffe, an old man looking like a typi ral farmer, arrived in this city yesterday from Cincinnati on his way to Germany. At the office of the Hamburg-American Packet Company at 37 Broadway he purchased a ticket for Hamburg on the steamship Fersai. While he was in the effice a sleek voting man entered and asked the clerk the way to the Battery Consideration in the efficiency of the Battery and boarded they was another sleek voting man, and the two, instead of going to the Battery, followed Confle to the Barchy Street Ferry, and boarded the same boot with him for Hoboken. They made Keaffe's acquait dance, and told him that they too were going to Germany. The farmer suggested that they travel together, and by the time the trio reached Hoboken they were sworn friends.

One of the strangers then said he would like to make a few purchases, but did not have the ready cush. He took a \$1,000 seven per cent. bond of the "Atlantic Cubic Telegraph Company" from his peaked and asked the farmer to pany at 37 Broadway he purchased a ticket for

bond of the "Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company" from his pecket and asked the farmer to let him have \$45 on it until they got thourd the ship. Keaffe gave blin the money. That was the last be saw of the men. He alterward learned that the bond was worthiers. He told his story to the Hotoken bolice, with the remark that he thought he was lucky to get off so easily. He salled for Germany alone.

Great Sale of Riker's Rubber Goods. Rubber hot water Lags, 2 qt. size, 4ec; throat atom-lærs, guaranteed quality, 5ec; elastic stockings, syringes, chest protectors, rather sheeting, trusses, crutches, &c., all of very best quality, at a saving of 40 cents on every dollar at lilkers, 6th av., cor. 12d 34.—Add.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA.

LORD SALISBURY IS WILLING TO TALK THE MATTER OVER.

The New Governor of British Gulana Authorized to Treat-England Wants a Joint Commission to Delimit the Frontler-The Fleet May Go to the West Indies LONDON, Jan. 18.-Sir Augustus Hemming.

the new Governor of British Guiana, will sail for Georgetown on Feb. 20. He will be authorized to negotiate with Venezuela for a settlement of the boundary dispute if the latter consents to treat with him. There is reason to say that prior to his arrival Georgetown overtures will be made through the Brazilian Government to the Government at Caracas, which it is expected will bring Sir Augustus in direct communicaion with the Venezuelan Government. The Foreign Office ignores the Venezuelan consulate here in matters of diplomacy, so the consulate, of course, knows nothing officially of what is

Nevertheless, it can be announced on good authority that Lord Salisbury is endeavoring through a neutral power to resume direct nego tiations with Venezuela, and will propose the appointment of a joint commission to delimit the frontier. Should this commission fall to reach a complete agreement the points in dis-

It has not been believed here by those who were watching the course of events that the Government intended to send the flying squadron to Delagon Bay. It is believed, however, that it may go to the West Indies.

Report says that the fleet will proceed to bither Bridgetown, Barbadoes, or the Island of Trinidad, which lies directly north of Venezuela. The saundron is commissioned for three years, and it is not intended that it shall be stationed long at any one point. The Conservative papers no longer associate

the flying squadron with a demonstration against Germany, and they carefully avoid using the word "demonstration" in connection with the dispute with the United States, which has again become the leading anxiety.

All of the vessels comprising the flying squad on have arrived at Snithead

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION. The Temporary Quarters Handsomely Fur-

nished and Ready for the Next Meeting. WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. - The Venezuelan Boundary Commission expects to hold its next meeting on Monday in its new quarters, which have been temporarily fitted up on the eighth floor of the Sun building, pending the completion of its permanent quarters on the fourth floor of the same building, which is centrally located east of the Treasury Department located east of the Treasury Department. Four rooms have been furnished in keeping with the dignity of the Commission, nothing but the handsomest furniture, rugs, and curtains being used. The main room, which is as large as the public office of the Secretary of State, is arranged for the meetings of the Commission, and will readily accommodate fifty persons. Adjoining this is a large private office for the President, and a smaller one for the Secretary. The suite is entered through a reception room supplied with richly cushioned chairs and iounges. Silver ice pitchers are provided for each room, and everything has the appearance of being prepared for a long existence of the Commission, much longer than has generally been estimated. It is not expected that the permanent quarters will

longer than has generally been estimated. It is not expected that the permanent quarters will be ready before Feb. 1.

To-day Justice Brewer is in attendance at the regular weekly consultation of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Coudert is in New York, and Prof. Gilman is in Baltimore. Mr. White is still visiting in Washington, and Judge Alvey, having arraineed for his substitute as Chief Justice of the District Court of Appeals, will devote his whole time to the boundary investigation. Several meetings will be held next week, it being the Intention to announce the Secretary and map out the line of procedure on Monday or Tuesday.

VENEZUELA DOES NOT EXPECT WAR

ays Judge Hines of the Views of Her Leading Men-Salisbury III Advised. The Hon. Silas C. Hines and his wife were passengers on the Red D line steamship Phila-W. M. Ebner of Juneau Tells of the Wealth | delphia, which arrived from La Guayra yester-Judge and Mrs. Hines, with their went to South America in December, in the hone that the climate would prove beneficial to Judge

partner of ex-President Harrison. The Judge was seen at the Hotel Marlborough last night and was asked how the Venezueians regarded the prospect of war with fireat Brittan. Judge Hines said that the leading men of Venezueia had little idea that the dispute over the boundary question would result in war. He said that the prospect of internal strife concerned the people of Venezueia much more than the prospect of a foreign war. Speaking of the strength of the army of Venezueia, Judge Hines said that an Englishman in La Gunyra had told him that the army numbered about 10,000 men. Judge Hines expressed the opinion that Lord Salisbury would not have taken the stand he did in the Venezueian controversy, had he not been influenced by the radical outloops of British lawyers, who hold that the Monroe doctrine is not a part of international law, and has never The Judge was seen at the Hotel Marlborough not a part of international law, and has never been recognized by the nations.

THEIR AMERICAN GUESTS.

The Artillery Company of London Preparing to Welcome Them. LONDON, Jan. 18. The Honorable Artillers Company of London is preparing for the reception of the Ancient and Honorable Artiller, Company of Boston, which will visit this country in July. They will be banqueted and feted at the military clubs and by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Excursions will be ar-

BIG ORDER FOR PROJECTILES. & Government Contract for 4.400 Eight-Inch Shells Awarded.

ranged for them in the country, and they will

President E. W. Bliss of the United States rejectile Company returned from Washington to Brooklyn on Friday with a contract in his objects for 4.400 eight inch shells. This is the argest single order the company has ever received from the Government. The shells will so of the semi-armor-plereing projectile type. They are to weigh when finished 237 pounds. They are to weigh when finished 237 pounds, and the contract rule is \$27.25 a shell.

The company is use engaged night and day in filling an order for 32,000 six-pounder Hotch-kiss shell, and also one for 3,000 sight-inclusions. There are 300 men employed in the works on the lay Ridge shore and operations are kept up for twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours.

KILLED DIS BROTHER.

Neither Thomas Nor Edward Grimes Would Give Any Explanation of Their Quarrel. Edward and Thomas Grimes, brothers, got into a quarrel in Pleasant Plains, S. L. yceterday morning, and Thomas stabled Edward with

a pocket knife in the abdomen and lungs. The wounded man died last evening.
The brothers were electricians and had been living in Slover's Hotel, Pleasant Plains, for three works, while engaged in some electrical work there. The fight took place in the bar room of the hotel, but very little is known about

Edward Grimes was found by the pro-

prietor suffering from half a dozen stab wounds. ors. Baker and Coleman attended him, and he was removed to the Smith Infirmary. All efforts on the part of Coroner Oates and the police to ascertain the cause of the stab-ling were futile. Edward refused to say a word about it. He would not even adout that his brother was his assailant. Thomas Grimes, who was arrested, refused that to give any ex-planation.

The New York Herald Will Begin publishing its \$2,000 prize story, by W. C. Blakeman, entitled "The Black Hand." Monday, Jan. 20, and will continue it daily until concluded. Don't missis.—Adv.

MARTINEZ CAMPON'S REPLY. He Bays Re Did Not Resign and Has No

Sense of Palling Power. MadRid, Jan. 18. Premier Canovas has received a lengthy despatch from Gen. Martine: Campos, the retiring Captain-General of Cuba. with regard to the latter's recall by the Spanish Cabinet. The despatch concludes as follows: "I regard your message as an order, but would remark that I have not tendered my esignation. I have no sense of failing power

on its decision, which may obviate dissension which, if they did not affect me, might work harm to Spain. Gen. Polavicia, who is mentioned as the probable successor of Gen. Campos, has advised Premier Canovas to appoint Gen. Weyler to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

have not feared opposition of any

kind, for I always know how to fac-

it. I could not resign of my own

free will, yielding to pressure, in the presence

of an enemy. I congratulate the Government

The latter will arrive in Madrid to-morrow and will have a consultation with Premier Can ovas. Immediately on the conclusion of the consultation between Premier Canovas and Gen Weyler the former will announce his final de cision in the matter. Despatches received her from Havana say that Gen. Martinez Campo will sail for Spain on Jan. 20,

The concensus of opinion here is that the su perceding of Gen. Martinez Campos in command pute will be referred to a third power for de- of the Spanish forces in Cuba will greatly im prove the situation there. The military jour nals censure Gen. Martinez Campos and declare that his splitting up of his 100,000 followers into small sections to protect rural property has been the chief cause of the extension of the Cuban revolt.

HAVANA, Jan. 18 .- A large number of residents of Havana called upon Gen. Martinez ampos to-day to pay their respects. The retiring Captain-General received his visitors in the capacity of a private citizen.

Lieut.-Gen. Marin is now in charge of the Captain-General's palace. A great many changes are expected in the military depart ment. There is considerable talk intimating that Gen. Polaviela will be sent here from Spair to act as Governor of Cuba and commander-in chief of the Spanish forces.

A TALK WITH MARTINEZ CAMPOS He Attributes His Recall to the Viciosi tudes of Politics.

HAVANA, Jan. 18 .- Retiring Captain-General Martinez Campos received the correspondent of the American newspapers in a body to-day

He said to them "I am very glad to meet the correspondents of the American newspapers. It has always been my earnest desire to give you every facility within my power. What has happened here is not extraordinary. I refer to my retirement. I am a man who, for many years, has been very prominent in the affairs of my country and during my career as a public officer I have naturally had occasion to make a few enemies not wilfully, but in the natural course of events That is the way with political parties. The ave ups and downs.

"During my more fortunate days my country men crowned me with many honors. Now tha I have been less successful in my efforts it is not unnatural that I should suffer from the consequence of the reaction against the present "I have not a word to say. I am not a man o

such strong longing to hold office that I leave it with regret. I certainly hope the man who comes after me may be more fortunate than I. "In Havana public opinion is seemingly not united in my support. I refer to the people who are doing the talking. The views of those who have maintained silence I, of course, have no means of knowing In the last few days there have been numerous neetings and consultations. I laid the fact fully before the Government. They have re called me. I have known of rumors of intended demonstrations in antagonism of my policy, but I am not the man to stand such manifestations, because I would dissolve them with a shell." Although there was no bitterness of tone during any part of Gen. Martinez Campos's remarks, the last utterance was delivered with an

emphasis characteristic of the man. DON DICKINSON'S WARNING.

England's Ficet May Go to Cuba to Tak Possession of the Ports. DETROIT, Jan. 18 .- Don M. Dickinson deliv-

ered an address on Cuba before the Detroit Manufacturers' Club at the Chamber of Commerce hall to-night. Mr. Dickinson's remarks were received with wild enthusiasm. He said that if there ever was a cause that appeals to the heart and soul of every liberty-loving man and woman and

child, that cause is Cuba's. The time had come for every manufacturing concern to take up the Cuban question and press it on Congress as a matter of business. Complications might arise at any time.

England believed that in Cuba lay her only security for the payment of Spanish loans and almost any day the English flor, in spite of the Monroe doctrine, might take possession of every Cuban port and force the collection of

this money. Time had come for action, he declared, and naction was a crime against our own people. He said we were not to be overawed by Engand's mobilization of her fleet. If we had not a ship or a coast defence, she could not scare us. England had had her eye on Cuba since 1840, and he believed that Lord Salisbury had nothing else in view in the Venezuelar boundary dispute than to establish the precedent that the Monroe doctrine did not obtain

and thus get possession of Cuba. PRESIDENT OF CUBI.

He Nava the New Republic Hopes to Be

Boston, Jan. 18. The Globe's Cuban correspondent, under date of Jan 12, tells of an interview he had had with the President of the new Cuban republic. With a good deal of difficulty he made his way to the headquarters of the Spanish Government as a negro and bandis the new Government, which is twenty-five miles from Puerto Principe, in the mountains.

whole army, so difficult are the approaches, The headquarters is on a fertile plateau, and preparations are progressing to withstand a possible siege. President Cisneros is a very wealthy mentle. ters pertaining to republican forms of Govern-ment. He has lived in the United States. To Borrerro, and Angel Guerra.

it is a beautiful spot, and a natural fortress.

There a few hundred men could withstand a

ment. He has lived in the (inited states, To the correspondent he said the patriots were he jetil and were constantly heard springthened. They would will, and when the time came that Cuba cold call hersail tree from Spanish tyr-amy, then efforts toward an exation to the United States would be made. He believed the patrio attention would had the hains of Cuba's lone star in the blue of the American flag. Killed at George W. Vanderbill's Monston ASSEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 18.-Henry Pontet, electrician at George W. Vanderbilt's mansion.

went into the garoline tank pertendar to mano an examination. He was missel, and Walliam Lawrence went to search of him. Lawrence was overcome and a most subscated before taken out. Fonter's mean body was recovered after it had been in the lark several loans. He was a native of switzer and and haves a widow. Martin Bents Quay in Palladelphia.

planation. The dead man was 30 years old. He leaves a wife, who lives in this city. Thomas Grimes i David Martin, the leader of the anti-Quay fac-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Steady Progress of the Strug-

GOMEZ OUTWITS CAMPOS.

The Famous Spanish Leader Outgeneralled at Every Point.

An Official Account of the Entire Struggie from the Heads of the Provisional Gove ernment-There Are Now More Than 50,000 Cubans in the Field-It Is the Spaniards Who Have Been Cruel-The Uprising a Nuccess Almost from the First-Thousands of Guns Captured by the Insurgents-The Spanlards Cannos Get the Hang of the Rebel Tactics-All the Patriot Soldiers Serving Without Pay-Martinez Campos Honsted that He Would Stamp Out the Rebellion Before Nov. 1 Last Bestruction of Telegraph Lines and Rattronds-Martinez Campos Unable to Communicate with His Forces - Vast Destruction of Sugar Plantas tions - Artillery Added to the Caban Army-The Civil and Military Organisas tions of the New Republic of Cuba-

THE SUN is combled to present to its readers this morning the first and only reliable account of the entire struggle which has been going on in the island of Cubs since the 24th of last February, together with all of the important acts that have taken place on the island since that time in connection with the organization of the Government which now seeks recognition at the hands of the United States.

The war has been a remarkable one in many ways, and all the data given below come from the reports which have been made by the Cuban Generals to the heads of the provisional Government. The other side-the Spanish side-has been heard very briefly from time to time, after a most rigid censorship by Gen. Martinez Campos, but as the war has been entirely one-sided.

there is really only the Cuban side to tell. Gen. Martinez Campos has been beaten in practically every battle, and to-day what has been called the "flower and chivalry" of Spain, an army of over 170,000 men, has been driven across the island from the province of Santiago and practically forced inside of Havana by Gen. Maximo Gomez at the head of 50,000 men. No wonder Martinez Campos has been recalled. All of this data will probably be laid before the United States Congress very soon for its consideration.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS OUTWITTED.

Perhaps the most astonishing part of the whole natter is that one of the ablest Generals in Europe has been outwitted at every point by the insurgent soldier, Maximo Gomez. The latter has introduced tactics into his warfare for which the former was not prepared, and these tactics have simply terrorized the Spanish soldiers. Gomez would attack the Spaniards, fight them for a while, then run away until the Spaniards were practically breathless from the clase, when the insurgents would turn on them, being more used to the climate, and simply annihilate them every time. Martinez Campos outlined a plan of campaign by which the insurgents were to be crushed inside

of four months, but he reckoned without his host-he was not in it with Gomez. It now appears that the cruelty with which the insurgents have been so liberally credited has all been the other way. The insurgents have had the strictest orders to treat prisoners and wounded with kindness, and officers with the deference due their rank, while Martinez Campos has ordered shot any insurgent officers that fell into his hands. Martinez Campos as prevented the Red Cross societies from aiding the insurgents, and he has sent some promi nent citizens to the penal colonies who were suspected of being lenient to the insurgents. He has also turned the convicts loose on the people, and death has been the penalty attached

to providing the insurgents with either food or But the insurgents have not tacked for food, and Spain sent over thousands of rifles and ammunition for her soldiers which the insurgents have been using for some time with deadly effect on the Spanish soldiers themselves. They have captured an enormous amount of rifles and ammunition, so that the men, many of whom originally fought with machetes, are now well equipped with modern accoutrements Since the organization of the new insurgent Government the entire army have sworn allegiance to it, and "Liberty or death" is the

cry all over the island to-day. The soldiers ser without pay.

THE REVOLT A SUCCESS FROM THE PIRST. The uprising has been a success almost from the very first. It was started in the provinces of Santiago, Santa Clara, and Matanzas. The people of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio did but respond at first, as was calculated, owing to the fact that the arms which José Marti had been smuggling into the island for sometime Emillo Calleia, the then Governor-General of Tuba, endeavored to suppress the uprising by issuing a proclamation declaring the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago in a state of siege, and he fixed a period of eight days within which all those who surrendered were to be pardoned. He broke his promise with almost the first man

that surrendered under these conditions. In the province of Santiago the revolution rapidly increased in strength under the leadership of Bartolome Masso, one of the most influential and respected citizens of Manzanillos Guillermo Moncada, Jesus Rabi, Pedro Perez, José Miro, and others. It was characterized by movement, but many of the most distinguished and wealthy white citizens of the district flocked

to the insurgent camp. On the 1st of April Gens. Antonio and José Macee, Flor Crombet and Agustin Cebreco, all veteran leaders in the former revolt, landed at Dunba, in the province of Santiago, and thousands rose to join them. Automo Macco then took command of the troops in that province, man, a Cuban by birth, and well versed in mat- and on the 11th of April a detachment received

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S VAIN BOASTS.

Captain-General Calleja was on the 16th of April succeeded by tien Arabio Martices Campas, who has the reputation of being Spain's greatest living General. The latter is now recalled and temporarily succeeded by Gens. Marin and Pando, who will be in turn succeeded by Gen. Weyler. Mart but Campools first plan of campaign was to conflict the revolution to the province of Satislago, and he then announced that he would crush that Insurgents, establish peace, and return to Spain by the November following. He asserted that the prevince of Puerto I rincipe would never rise in retellien, and in order to give releg to the statement and hape of later to the unem-ployed he projected a line of roows; from Santa PHILAPELPHIA, Jan. 18. The leaders of the Cruz to Puerto Principe, planning also another Quay Republican forces to-day admitted that | from Manzanillo to Baramo. These two projections ects, as we'l as the proposed construction of tion, has captured the new city committee, which will meet on Monday for organization.

The auti Quay forces will have about twenty-two representatives on the committee out of a total membership of thirty-seven. From the very beginning of the uprising con-

## CUBA'S GREAT CAUSE.

gle for Freedom.